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**CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
PLAN (CEMP): BIODIVERSITY**

At

Huyton Cricket Club

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NGR: SJ 44443 91320

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Date: 24th June 2025
UES reference: UES04790/08





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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Author and qualifications

This report is compiled and written by James Stubbs BSc MRes, United Environmental Services (UES) Ecologist. It has been verified by Ysobella Cox BSc MBiol, UES Ecologist.

1.2 Objectives and scope

This construction environmental management plan (CEMP) has been produced for the proposed development at Huyton Cricket Club, Huyton.

The proposed development is a housing scheme and will include the construction of up to eighty-one residential dwellings with associated access roads and landscaping, including the construction of an assisted-living block and the retention of a pavilion building with associated grounds. Landscaping measures include proposed tree planting in both private gardens and communal/open space, mixed and single-species hedge planting, native and ornamental shrub planting, installation of turf, spreading of A22 grass seed (close mown) along with a wildflower meadow mixture and hedgerow mixture seeds, plus the provision of hedgehog highways in rear garden fences and several nest boxes to accommodate different bird species.

The requirement for a CEMP is due to the proximity of the site to the River Alt which is located directly adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the proposed development site. Furthermore, Huyton Valley Wetlands Site of Biological Importance (SBI) is located approximately 13m to the southeast of the site, and the Mersey Estuary Ramsar Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Area (SPA) is located within 8-10km of the development boundary. The purpose of this CEMP is therefore to outline how the proposed development at Huyton Cricket Club will avoid, minimise and mitigate anticipated impacts on the environment and the surrounding habitats, including the nearby statutory and non-statutory designated sites and the River Alt on the northeastern site boundary. It covers key potential impacts identified such as site clearance, pollution of the nearby watercourse, disturbance to amphibians and hedgehogs, disturbance to bats in trees and buildings, impacts to hedgerows and trees, and the introduction and spread of invasive non-native species.

This CEMP should be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

1.3 Structure of the report

This report assesses the risks to biodiversity from the proposed construction activities, before outlining the relevant measures to reduce the potential risks during the development. It also outlines the roles of responsible persons and lines of communication to ensure that the development works do not compromise biodiversity.

2 CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

The applicant is seeking planning permission for a housing scheme which will include the construction of up to eighty-one residential dwellings with associated access roads and landscaping, including the construction of an assisted-living block and the retention of a pavilion building with associated grounds.

The broad construction activities with the potential to impact protected species and designated sites have been summarised in the below subsections, with an assessment of the potential risks to biodiversity highlighted for each activity.

2.1 Vegetation and site clearance

There are two hedgerows onsite, which vary in species composition and quality, along with a number of trees. Site clearance and setting out may involve the direct loss of trees and hedgerows on site as an ecological resource or may result in damage to any trees which are to be retained. Construction activities too close to the RPAs of retained trees could cause permanent damage.

Any proposed tree felling, or removal of vegetation, rubble piles, discarded materials, log piles and other debris prior to and during construction has the potential to disturb and harm wildlife sheltering, roosting, nesting or otherwise using those areas. More specifically, birds may be nesting in trees, scrub or shrubs. Furthermore, common amphibians or small mammals such as hedgehogs could be sheltering in vegetation such as the areas of grassland and scrub, in piles of rubble, logs or beneath discarded materials / debris. Inappropriate management of the habitats on site could degrade them and render them useless, and there is the potential for direct harm, injury and / or death to individuals without the appropriate mitigation measures in place.

A ground-level tree assessment (GLTA) was undertaken of two trees and two groups of trees (T5, T6, G8 and G9) which are due to be affected by the development as indicated on the proposed site plans (see Proposed Site Plan by Tree Solutions from February 2025; Job reference 25/AIA/Knowsley/31; Drawing number 01; Revision -). Groups 8 and 9 were assessed as having negligible potential to support roosting bats due to an absence of potential roosting features (PRFs). Trees 5 and 6 have an ivy *Hedera helix* covering which is a PRF-I feature (suitable for individual to low numbers of bats).

2.2 Demolition works

Demolition work during the construction phase of the development has the potential to disturb and harm wildlife roosting or nesting in the buildings onsite, specifically birds and bats. Building demolition could result in the direct loss of bird nests, any individuals within the nests and of available nesting territories if conducted during the breeding season. Building 1 will be retained and renovated, but the two outbuildings (Buildings 2 and 3) will be demolished (see report references UES04790/01 - PEA & UES04790/04 – Bat scoping for building labels).

If bats are roosting within the trees or buildings during site clearance or demolition, they are at risk of direct harm and disturbance and the roosts will be lost permanently. Inappropriate lighting could cause unnecessary disturbance to roosting and foraging bats, which could result in the abandonment of bat roosts, and the diminishment of foraging opportunities.

Inappropriate landscaping could result in the severing of commuting corridors used by bats as well as the loss of foraging habitats.

Building 1 (the main pavilion) contains a historic common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* day roost which was identified during previous ecological surveys undertaken by Bowland Ecology in 2020 (report reference BOW17/041). UES undertook an updated bat scoping survey in 2025 which identified Building 1 as having moderate potential to support roosting bats, Building 2 as low potential and Building 3 as negligible potential. As such, further bat presence / absence surveys were undertaken of Buildings 1 and 2 in May 2025, but no bats were observed roosting within the buildings.

2.3 Ground works

Excavations created during the works may entrap animals without a means of escape. This could impact a number of species including mammals and common amphibians that may be present within the local area.

If the works do not take into account the RPAs of adjacent vegetation (trees and hedges) to be retained, this may result in the unwanted damage and loss of these features.

2.4 Storage of materials

Inappropriate storage of harmful materials, including chemicals, could result in the harm of any wildlife which comes into contact with such materials. Inappropriate storage of harmful materials, including chemicals, could damage / degrade habitats on or adjacent to the site, including potential contamination of the River Alt which flows along the northeastern boundary of the proposed development site.

2.5 General construction works including the use of concrete and storage and removal of waste materials

General construction work associated with the development has the potential to cause visual, noise and physical (vibration) disturbance to the site and surrounding areas. Dust, spillages and emissions may degrade the surrounding habitats and their suitability to support the associated biodiversity.

Cement, concrete and grouts are highly alkaline and corrosive and can cause pollution events to the ground and watercourses. Aquatic wildlife, such as invertebrates and fish, are extremely sensitive to changes in PH levels and pollution of surface water with concrete and cement can have significant adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems. Inappropriate use of herbicides on site could degrade habitats onsite and offsite, including within the adjacent River Alt and nearby Huyton Wetlands SBI.

2.6 Use of herbicides

Inappropriate use of herbicides on site could degrade habitats onsite and offsite within the adjacent River Alt and Huyton Wetlands SBI.



2.7 Invasive non-native plant species

The invasive species Japanese knotweed *Reynoutria japonica* is known to have been present onsite and ongoing management / treatment works are currently being undertaken. Japanese knotweed is listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause this species to grow in the wild. Site clearance and setting out could result in the disturbance and dispersal of Japanese knotweed on and off site.

Many invasive species are often included within garden planting schemes and other invasive species are easily spread by, and often occur within the immediate vicinity of watercourses, such as the River Alt which borders the proposed development site to the northeast. Invasive non-native plant species can completely dominate habitats where they grow, often outcompeting and excluding native plant species and the animals that are dependent upon them.

3 PRACTICAL MEASURES TO PROTECT BIODIVERSITY

3.1 Vegetation and site clearance

All vegetation clearance works should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season, which runs from March to August inclusive. Alternatively, a nesting bird check can be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to removal. If nesting birds are found within the areas scheduled for clearance, a 5m exclusion zone will be set up around the nest sensitively and left until the young have fledged the nest and breeding is completed. No works will take place within this exclusion zone until the young have fledged the nest and breeding is completed, as confirmed by a suitably experienced ecologist. Trees 5 and 6 have an ivy covering which is a PRF-I feature for bats and therefore, require soft-felling or a pre-commencement inspection as detailed within the preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) produced for the site (UES04790/01). Groups 8 and 9 were assessed as having negligible potential for bats with no PRFs present.

In order to protect retained trees and hedgerows during the construction phase of the development, root protection areas will be implemented. These areas should be adequately protected by appropriately designed protective barriers and ground protection throughout the entire development process.

The vegetation scheduled for removal within the working areas onsite will be mown or otherwise managed to maintain a sward height of less than 100mm. The mown / cleared area will then be maintained with a short sward until the works on site have been completed. This reduction in sward height will be undertaken in two stages, first to a height of 150mm then to less than 100mm after a period of at least 48 hours. This will ensure that amphibians and other wildlife have sufficient time to disperse from the working areas of their own accord (see Section 3.10.1 for RAMs relating to amphibians).

Any potential hibernacula will be removed from the working area by hand or will be checked by hand for sheltering wildlife prior to any removal by mechanical means or burning. Hibernacula could include piles of leaf litter, log piles, rubble, bricks, debris, brash piles etc.

3.2 Demolition work

All demolition works of Buildings 2 and 3 onsite should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season and should be avoided during March to August inclusive. Alternatively, if works need to take place during this period, a nesting bird check will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to the works.

UES undertook two updated bat presence / absence surveys in 2025 and did not record roosting bats within Buildings 1 and 2, and Building 3 was assessed as having negligible potential to support roosting bats. Although no bats were recorded roosting within Buildings 1 and 2 during the updated surveys, due to the known presence of a historic common pipistrelle day roost within Building 1 in 2020, there remains a residual risk that bats may use the building to roost in the future. As such, the works to Building 1 should proceed under a non-licensed method statement to protect bats in the event that they are present at the time of the works. The method statement will outline the mitigation and compensation measures required to safeguard protected species throughout the duration of the development.

3.3 Excavations

Any excavations created should not be left open overnight if possible. If not possible, they should be covered or a means of escape for wildlife will be provided within, such as a wooden plank at a 45-degree angle (maximum) or mammal ladders should be left in the holes. Any open excavations should be checked for wildlife in the morning prior to the start of works onsite (see Section 3.10.1 for RAMs relating to amphibians).

Excavations will be checked before they are backfilled to ensure that no animals have become trapped.

If any animals are found within, UES (01565 757788) are to be contacted as soon as possible to advise on the appropriate course of action.

3.4 Storage of materials including waste materials

Any pipes or temporary exposed pipe system will be stored with caps on to prevent entry by wildlife. Barbed wire or other similar materials should not be used on the site.

Materials will be stored on pallets off the ground in order to reduce the risk of amphibians and other wildlife sheltering underneath them.

Any chemicals or materials which have the potential to harm wildlife such as fuels, concrete mix, solvents, nails, reels of wire etc, should be stored in a way which removes any risk of wildlife coming into contact with them such as a sealed container or building so that they cannot be accessed by wildlife.

Any necessary fuel and oil will be stored in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Refuelling will only be undertaken in a designated area, designed to contain contaminated run-off, and by trained personnel. Emergency spill kits will be available on each machine.

Waste materials will be generated by the demolition and site clearance works and construction operations may also generate waste materials as a result of general handling losses and surpluses. These wastes can be mitigated through good site practices. Construction activities on the site will be carefully managed to minimise waste production. Opportunities to avoid creating unnecessary waste include:

- Proper handling and storage of materials to avoid damage.
- Efficient purchasing arrangements to avoid over ordering.
- Segregation of construction waste to maximise potential for reuse/recycling. Use of suppliers to collect and reuse/recycle packaging materials.

Appropriate waste disposal methods and suitable waste disposal facilities will be utilised to dispose of all waste products that are generated as part of the proposed works.

3.5 Procedures to avoid pollution incidents

The northeastern boundary of the proposed development site is immediately adjacent to the River Alt. However, the works will be limited to the area of the site and will not infringe upon the river itself. As a precautionary measure, a buffer zone of approximately 10m should be implemented from the northeastern boundary of the site that connects to the river and the associated riparian habitats.

No construction activities, including the storage or cleaning of materials will be undertaken within this buffer zone. This buffer zone will be appropriately demarcated with installation of fencing or barrier tape. Site staff will be made aware of these restrictions.

Best practice measures (see Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines for further details) should be implemented to ensure that the risk of pollution events to the watercourse and the nearby Huyton Wetlands SBI is minimised. Site staff are to be provided with the knowledge and the means to contain and clean up spills. To reduce the potential impact from pollution events from the use of concrete and cement, the following mitigation measures should be implemented during the construction phase of the development:

- The washing and cleaning of any concrete / cement mixing equipment and tools should be undertaken offsite.
- Concrete and cement mixing should only be undertaken in a designated area of the site. This area should be sited on an impermeable surface e.g. on hardstanding and not on bare ground or grassland. Where possible, this designated mixing area should be located away from any surface water drains, to reduce the risk of runoff entering the River Alt and/or the nearby Huyton Wetlands SBI.
- Any surplus concrete or cement should be removed from site and will need to be disposed of off-site and transported using a registered waste carrier.
- Any used cement bags are to be sealed after use, stored appropriately to prevent leaks or dust (preferably in a waterproof building or storage container) and disposed of legally off site, never buried or burned.

Any chemicals or harmful materials will be stored appropriately in a sealed container or building so that they cannot be accessed by wildlife. Any necessary fuel and oil will be stored in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Refuelling will only be undertaken in a designated area, designed to contain contaminated run-off, and by trained personnel. Emergency spill kits will be available on each machine.

3.6 Herbicides

The use of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and slug pellets) on site should be discouraged to prevent potential pollution of the offsite River Alt through contamination of surface run off which could have adverse impacts on site, its habitats and wildlife. Any pesticides used should be non-residual and applied by a suitably qualified operator; consent to use herbicide should be sought from the Environment Agency through submission of an AqHerb01 form (agreement to use herbicides in or near water).

3.7 External lighting control

The lighting scheme should be designed to ensure lighting does not spill onto the watercourse and its banks, thereby maintaining a dark corridor along the watercourse and surrounding

vegetation (to ensure minimal impacts to wildlife such as bats foraging along this corridor). Artificial lighting will not be directed towards the northeastern site boundary in the direction of the River Alt or towards the southeastern site boundary towards Huyton Wetlands SBI from the construction zone during or following the construction period, to avoid fragmenting and/or reducing the suitability of foraging and commuting habitat.

A buffer of at least 10m from the river will remain unlit with no light spillage within it to ensure dark corridors are still provided during the construction period. This buffer zone will be appropriately demarcated with installation of fencing or barrier tape. Site staff will be made aware of these restrictions.

3.8 Invasive non-native species

The invasive species Japanese knotweed is known to have been present onsite and ongoing management / treatment works are currently being undertaken. Site clearance and setting out could result in the disturbance and dispersal of Japanese knotweed on and off site.

The following measures are designed with the primary objective of eradicating invasive species from the development site prior to any works being carried out within the affected areas. They will ensure that construction personnel have a high level of understanding about the invasive species present onsite, and the legislation which requires them to be controlled and eradicated from site.

3.8.1 Preventing spread

- In order to avoid contamination around the site, all site operatives with the potential to work within the vicinity of the invasive species should receive training in Japanese knotweed identification and best practice procedures for avoidance of spreading any species throughout the site.
- Good site hygiene should be maintained:
 - All stands of the invasive species should be marked and should be undisturbed until the completion of treatment and eradication works
 - Stockpiles of contaminated soil and vegetative material should be clearly marked and isolated.
- Avoid any new contamination to the site by minimising the risk of fly-tipping waste onto the development, not importing infested topsoil for use on site, and inspecting new vehicles entering the site, particularly any caterpillar tracks.
- Reusing treated soils onsite is possible without the need for a waste management licence. However, to minimise the potential problems there could be if the soil was not treated adequately, soil should only be used again where there is little risk of spreading such as away from watercourses, amenity lawns and gardens, away from boundaries with other properties and in an area what is not disturbed heavily by people or livestock.

Key invasive species for site operatives to be aware of include the aforementioned Japanese knotweed, as well as Himalayan balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, rhododendron *Rhododendron sp.*, montbretia *Crocasmia*, wall cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, and giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*. These species have been listed due to their potential to spread along water courses and for their potential to have significant adverse impacts on wildlife, infrastructure (Japanese knotweed is known to grow through and damage concrete and

buildings) and human health (the sap of giant hogweed can cause severe skin irritation and burns).

If any of these species, other than the known stands of Japanese knotweed are observed or suspected to be present on site or within the vicinity of the construction area, works are to stop immediately and UES are to be contacted for advice. If these species are found to be present on site, specific control measures including exclusion zones, eradication or herbicide treatment may need to be implemented before works can commence.

Additional invasive species most likely to be present within the vicinity of the site or to occur on site in the future include variegated yellow archangel *Lamium galeobdolon* subsp. *argenteum*, Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, false Virginia creeper *Parthenocissus vitacea* and Japanese rose *Rosa rugosa*. These species have been listed as they are commonly planted within gardens and landscaped areas, including in urban environments.

All of the above species are listed under Schedule 9 of the wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or Schedule 2 of the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause any of these species to grow in the wild.

All invasive species listed above should not be planted as part of any landscaping scheme implemented on site.

3.8.2 Treatment

Works to control invasive species should be undertaken by suitably trained and qualified operatives holding the appropriate certification and licences where applicable. Herbicide application works must be undertaken by an operative certified to use and apply herbicides (i.e. NPTC PA1 and PA6). As the River Alt is located along the western boundary of the proposed development site, it is considered that permission from the Environment Agency via submission of form AqHerb01 will be required if the proposed treatment works involves the application of herbicides. Treatment through repeated hand pulling of mature plants will not require consent from the Environment Agency, and this is the preferred method of treatment in this case.

As there is the possibility that these species could be disturbed by contractors throughout the construction period, any invasive species should be removed prior to works within the affected areas on site. The following procedures should be followed:

1. Identify all existing and emerging stands within the site area and mark all clumps with a single stake (for small clumps), 2 or 3 stakes (for bigger clumps). Each stake shall be driven until firm by hand. All stakes shall be 75mm diameter x 2.5m long peeled, tanalised softwood with the top painted for ease of identification. Stake on the edge of all identified clumps. Mark all areas on a site plan and take a photographic record.
2. A 3m exclusion zone around each clump will be marked out on site.
3. This process should occur immediately prior to the treatment methods implemented and should involve a site walkover survey by an appropriately trained operative able to identify the invasive species on site.

4. Access to all infected areas shall be on foot at all times. No plant or vehicles shall pass within 3m of the identified stands or staked areas.
5. No excavation or tipping of any material shall be allowed within 5m of any identified stands or staked areas.
6. All site staff shall be briefed upon the identification of invasive species and the need to avoid contact or cross contamination within the site, including points 2, 3 and 4 above. The following steps then need to be followed according to the specific invasive species identified on site:

In summary, Japanese knotweed will need to be subject to the following control measures:

1. All stands of Japanese knotweed will be sprayed with an appropriate herbicide treatment, at an appropriate concentration. Stem injection is usually the preferred method of chemical control however it is not appropriate in this case due to the large quantity of Japanese knotweed that is present on site.
2. Due to the proximity of the stand to a watercourse, the Environment Agency's consent will be required prior to spraying. This should be sought through completion of form AqHerb01. The herbicide treatment should be appropriate and approved for use near water, such as a glyphosate or 2,4-D amine-based herbicide.
3. Chemical treatment is most effective when applied to mature uncut growth as this provides the greatest surface area for herbicide to be translocated down to the rhizome.
4. Herbicide treatment is most effective when applied in August to September, and should be carried out prior to works commencing on site.
5. Any regrowth will be assessed prior to works commencing onsite, and an additional herbicide treatment may be required.
6. If works need to occur within the Japanese knotweed exclusion zone prior to confirmation that the Japanese knotweed has been eradicated, a dig and bund method may be used which will be agreed with the Environment Agency. This method involves excavating the Japanese knotweed zone to a depth of at least 5 metres, however the exact depth will be confirmed by the competent contractor. The excavation will be lined with a root barrier membrane and the Japanese knotweed material will be covered with the root barrier membrane to prevent growth.
7. Works are to be carried out by NPTC certified personnel with the appropriate safety equipment and procedures to be used during the course of chemical application and mixing.

3.9 Key timings of sensitive works

All building demolition, tree felling and vegetation clearance works should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season, which runs from March to August inclusive. If this is not possible, a nesting bird check should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to the works.

If possible, removal works of Japanese knotweed are not to take place during the period when the plants are in seed, as this could result in the spread of seeds off site. The recommended time of the year for removal of each species is detailed in section 3.8 of this report. Disturbance of plants with seeds will result in further dispersal of the seeds.

3.10 Protected species

3.10.1 Amphibians

Although the presence of GCNs on site is considered unlikely, the works should be completed under RAMs to protect common amphibian species in the event they are present onsite. The following RAMs should be implemented on site during the construction phase of the development to protect common amphibian species in the event that they are present onsite:

- The grassland and scrub is to be mown / cleared to have a sward length below 10cm. The sward length is to be reduced gradually in order to give any amphibians present time to move off site of their own accord. The mown / cleared area will then be maintained with a short sward until the works on site have been completed.
- Any potential hibernacula will be removed from the working area by a suitably experienced ecologist, and placed in a suitable area close to site. Hibernacula could include piles of rubble, bricks, loose soil, debris, brash piles etc.
- No excavations are to be left open overnight. If this is not feasible a plank should be left within the excavation at a 45 degree angle to allow amphibians to escape. Any open excavations should be checked for amphibians in the morning prior to start of works on site.
- Materials will be stored on pallets off the ground in order to reduce the risk of amphibians sheltering underneath them.
- The hedgerows and trees along the site boundaries should remain, where feasible, to continue to provide shelter and connectivity across site for amphibians and other fauna.
- UES will remain on-call throughout the development and if any newts are encountered, work on site is to stop immediately and ecological advice is to be sought. UES can be contacted directly on **01565 757788**.

3.10.2 Bats

Building 1 (the main pavilion) contains a historic common pipistrelle day roost which was identified during previous ecological surveys undertaken by Bowland Ecology in 2020 (report reference BOW17/041). UES undertook an updated bat scoping survey in 2025 which identified Building 1 as having moderate potential to support roosting bats, Building 2 as low potential and Building 3 as negligible potential. As such, further bat presence / absence surveys were undertaken of Buildings 1 and 2 in May 2025, but no bats were observed roosting within the buildings.

UES undertook two updated bat presence / absence surveys of Buildings 1 and 2 in 2025 and did not record roosting bats, and Building 3 was assessed as negligible. Although no bats were recorded roosting within Buildings 1 and 2 during the updated surveys, due to the known

presence of a historic common pipistrelle day roost within Building 1 in 2020, there remains a residual risk that bats may use the building to roost in the future. As such, the works to Building 1 should proceed under a non-licensed method statement to protect bats in the event that they are present at the time of the works. The method statement will outline the mitigation and compensation measures required to safeguard protected species throughout the duration of the development.

A ground-level tree assessment (GLTA) was undertaken of two trees and two groups of trees (T5, T6, G8 and G9) which are due to be affected by the development as indicated on the proposed site plans (see Proposed Site Plan by Tree Solutions from February 2025; Job reference 25/AIA/Knowsley/31; Drawing number 01; Revision -). Groups 8 and 9 were assessed as having negligible potential to support roosting bats due to an absence of potential roosting features (PRFs). Trees 5 and 6 have an ivy *Hedera helix* covering which is a PRF-I feature (suitable for individual to low numbers of bats).

The lighting scheme should be designed to ensure lighting does not spill onto the River Alt and its banks, thereby maintaining a dark corridor along the watercourse and surrounding vegetation to ensure minimal impacts to bats foraging along this corridor.

3.10.3 Birds

An ecological clerk of works (ECoW) will be required if any vegetation removal, demolition works, tree felling or arboricultural works are to be undertaken between March to August inclusive. If nesting birds are found within the areas scheduled for clearance, a minimum of a 5m exclusion zone (or larger, if deemed necessary by the ECoW) will be sensitively set up around the nest and will be demarcated by temporary fencing (where possible) or with hazard tape. No works will take place within this exclusion zone until the young have fledged the nest and breeding is completed, as confirmed by a suitably qualified ecologist.

3.10.4 Hedgehogs

The areas of grassland, scrub and hedgerows on site provide suitable foraging and commuting opportunities for hedgehogs, whilst the brash and rubble piles may provide sheltering opportunities. The following RAMs should be implemented on site during the construction phase of the development:

- No trenches or excavations will be left open overnight. They will be backfilled or covered with board, or alternatively fitted with a means of escape for any hedgehogs (or other animal) which may become trapped within, such as a plank or slope leading out of the bottom of the excavation at an angle of 45°. All excavations left open overnight will be checked for trapped wildlife in the morning.
- Any potential refugia on site or created as part of the works should be removed by hand or checked for sheltering hedgehogs prior to their removal by mechanical means or burning. Potential refugia can include piles of leaf litter, log piles and brash piles.
- Any pipes will be stored with caps on to prevent entry by hedgehogs and other animals, and materials such as barbed wire will be stored so that animals cannot become entangled in them.
- Any chemicals or harmful materials will be stored so that they cannot be accessed by hedgehogs or other animals.



- Excavations will be checked immediately before they are backfilled to ensure that no animals have become trapped.

To allow continued use of the site by hedgehog and to ensure commuting routes aren't blocked, fences installed on site should be designed to allow passage of hedgehogs. This can either be through the choice of material e.g. choosing a fence style that naturally contains holes at the base or through the inclusion of hedgehog highways. Hedgehog highways are small 13cm x 13cm holes at the base of fences. A small sign (an example can be found at www.hedgehogstreet.org) should be provided above the hedgehog hole to encourage new residents to keep the holes open.

4 RESPONSIBILITIES, MONITORING & CONTINGENCIES

The main appointed contractor is yet to be confirmed at this stage. A site representative will be appointed and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of and adherence to the environmental measures detailed in this document. The site manager will be responsible for reviewing and implementing the CEMP: Biodiversity and any other relevant method statements prepared for the development.

In addition, the site representative will be responsible for ensuring that all personnel working on site receive a site-specific induction prior to commencement of their works on site, covering all relevant aspects of the environmental and biodiversity issues addressed in this CEMP: Biodiversity. A site record shall be kept of the inductions, who gave them and who attended them.

The site representative will review environmental issues regularly throughout the development and will ensure that all contractors on site are aware of the matters relating to the environment and that adequate coordination takes place.

The successful implementation of the CEMP depends upon there being adequate coordination, communication and liaison between the various parties.

Where mitigation measures are found to be insufficient for the task they are designed to achieve, the site representative and UES will agree on an appropriate course of action to remediate the issue and ensure that the site's biodiversity is not compromised.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Proposed development plans

	ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PLANTING	The habitat features shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer recommendation, as set out in the Ecological Appraisal. Nesting boxes shall be oriented north and east and sited at 3-5 metres in height, within the fabric of new dwellings or secured to existing trees
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Plant Schedule						
Trees	Abbreviation	Species	Height	Grth	Specifcation	Pot Size/Number of Plants
PCC	PC	<i>Prunus californica</i> 'Chanticleer'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	6 -
AC	AC	<i>Amelanchier</i>	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	6 -
ACST	AC	<i>Amel carpestris</i> 'Street Wise'	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	13 -
ABT	AB	<i>Betula pendula</i>	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	9 -
ABJ	AB	<i>Betula utilis</i> 'jacquemontii'	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	9 -
CB	CB	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	3 -
FPA	FPA	<i>Prunus 'Pandora'</i>	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	8 -
PA	PA	<i>Prunus avium</i>	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	8 -
SAR	SAR	<i>Sorbus arda</i>	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	4 -
TC	TC	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	350-425cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard 3x B	13 -
						Total 80 -

[illegible]

Native Hedge Mix - Double Staggered row								
Abbreviation	Hedge Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density	Mix Species Contribution	Number	
ILEA	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Container	60-80cm	5L	6/m	10%	44	-
ROSAR	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Transplant 1+	60-80cm	B	6/m	10%	44	-
ROSCA	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Transplant 1+	60-80cm	B	6/m	10%	44	-
CORAV	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Transplant 1+	60-80cm	B	6/m	20%	87	-
PRUSP	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Transplant 1+	60-80cm	B	6/m	20%	87	-
CRAMON	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Transplant 1+	60-80cm	B	6/m	20%	131	-
						Total 100%	437	437

Bulb Mix	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution	Number
	CROCHBP	Crocus chrysanthus 'Blue Pearl'		20/m ²	20%	101 -
	CROCHCB	Crocus chrysanthus 'Cream Beauty'		20/m ²	10%	51 -
	CROCHSB	Crocus chrysanthus 'Snow Bunting'		20/m ²	30%	151 -
	NARTT	Narcissus 'Tete a Tete'		20/m ²	40%	201 -
						Total - 504 -

[illegible]

Hedges						
Abbreviation	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Height	Density	Number of Plants
FS	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	B	Double staggered row	60-80cm	6/m	3333 -
						Total :3333 -

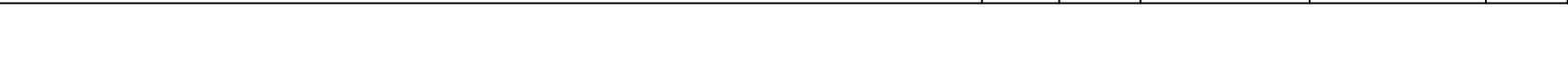
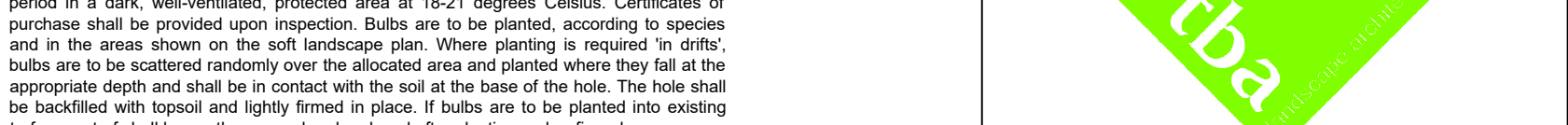
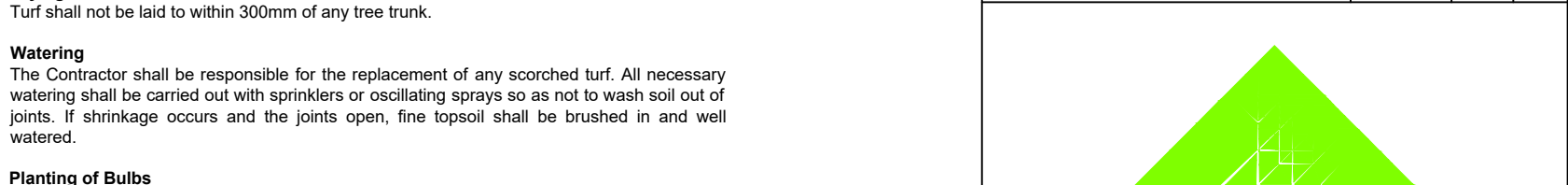
WILDFLOWER SEED MIXES - To be sown at a rate of 4g/m².

EM2 - Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture.
wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/standard-general-purpose-meadow-mixture

EH1 - Hedgerow Mixture.
wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/hedgerow-mixture

Available from Emorsgate Seeds. Tel: 01553 829 028 or similar approved.
All wildflower areas to have 1M wide close mown grass edge adjacent roads and footpaths. Seeded with grass mix A22.

AMENITY GRASS SEED MIX - To be sown at a rate of 50g/M².
A22 - Hard Wearing, Low Maintenance.
germinalamenity.com/a22-low-maintenance
Available from Germinal GB Ltd. Tel: 01522 868714 (or similar approved).



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